175 perors speak of paper from Samarkand as the best in the world for artistic purposes and for calligraphy. The blue-glazed domes and mos-
361 ques of Samarkand with their glittering fayence tiles (see ill. adjoining), are unsurpassed anywhere in the world. To this day the town has remained an important centre of culture. In modern times Andishan, Khokand, and Khojent, as centres of the cotton-trade (see ill. page 1438), became not only wealthy towns, but places of extravagant luxury in the European sense of the word. Bokhara, the object of many wars in the course of its history, was from the middle of the eighteenth century onward the residence of the Emirs of Bokhara; Tashkent and Askhabad were the seats of the Russian administration, in these towns the Russian quarters surpassed the Mohammedan
● [439] in size and importance. At the present time the country's commerce with India and China
[177] is practically at a standstill, so that prosperity has greatly declined. Though Western civilization has made progress, modernization has not come up to expectations, a fact scarcely surprising in view of the extreme conservatism prevailing among the Islamic population of Central Asia.

184 The checkered history of Turkestan led to
619 the development of a great number of different tribes that are found both in town and country and whose manifold ethnological differences

2/1 [See cat 116, p 18--Analyst]

2/1 [See cat 116, p 18--Analyst]

361 the Ili province have slowed down the useful
433 activity by the population considerably, and they are now beginning to breathe easily and recover.

361 The number of booths in the town is con-
438 siderable: there are 650. The amount of wares,
439 however, is insignificant, and is limited to the absolute needs of the population. The more important trade is carried on by Sarts from Tashkent, Kokand and Kashgar, and Tatars from Vernyy and Kopal. The chief articles of import are mats and khalats (long cloaks) from Kashgar and other Moslem towns, inferior types of cotton prints, nankeen, calico, plush, broadcloth and metal objects from Vernyy and Kopal, and tea from Urumchi and China proper. In exchange for these products they export sheep (mostly from Kashgar), dressed lamb skins, raw hides, pottery wares, apples and apricots, fox pelts, young staghorns. These last are sold very profitably through Kyakhta by the Chinese and are used by them as a medicine against impotency.

361 The factory and craft industries are even
433 more insignificant than the trade. Here is a
438 list of the largest industries:

Types of factories and workshops	number	sum of production in rubles	number of workers
Oil manufacturing	10	12,000	78
Paper mill	4	500	24
Cast iron foundries	5	600	20
/436/ Pottery	2	960	6
Dye works	1	300	5
Vermicelli makers	3	101	6
Total	25	14,461	139

8:Kostenko 166-G-4,5 (1868-80)1880 RL1 Turkestan
[Samarkand] RL1

361 The basic population of Samarkand is
563 Tadzhik, a people of Iranian provenience, and after them come the Uzbeks. The Jews, whose houses here number up to 300, live in a special quarter, as they do in many other towns in Central Asia, and this quarter is distinguished for its extreme dirtiness. In addition one can meet Kipchaks, Arabs, Persians, Gypsies, Afghans and Hindus on the streets of Samarkand.

361 Samarkand carries on quite a large trade
438 in cotton, silk, wheat and rice, and also in
439 knives, fruit, horses, sheep and donkeys. Wheat, rice and silk go primarily to Bukhara; cotton travels through Tashkent to Russia. Excellent fruit is imported here from the Bukharan province of Shakhrisyabs, south of Samarkand, as well as pomegranates and pomegranate cork, used for dye. Wheat and silk textiles are also imported from there. /441/ Salt is imported from the Hissar province which is famous for its good quality.

361 The total number of houses in Samarkand is 4,411, of which 201 are Russian, and the rest are native houses.

[162] There are 30,530 native inhabitants of Samarkand, and 5,380 Europeans, making a total of 35,910 persons of both sexes.

361 The industry of Samarkand is shown in
438 the number of factories, machine and handi-
366 craft workshops, stalls and other industrial and commercial undertakings, which are in the native part of town.

3: Czaplicka E-4 (no date) 1918 RL4 Turkic Peoples
Turkestan RL1

districts: 1, Tomsk; 2, Krasnoyarsk-Achinsk; 3, Southern Steppes; 4, Yenisei; 5, Altai; 6, Minusinsk; 7, Northern Steppes. Probably some gold deposits could be found in Bokhara and Turkestan. 135

The silver deposits are found in great number in the Altai and north of Semipalatinsk. The richest deposits of coal, iron, and copper are found in the district between Novo-Nikolaevsk, Tomsk, Barnaul, and Kuznietsk; also in the region of Semipalatinsk. The Kuznietsk basin alone occupies some 15,000 sq. klm.

The best-known oilfields are situated on the western coast of the Caspian. But it is possible that the Transcaspian oilfields, now almost entirely limited to Chikishliar and some other points along the railway, may prove to be no less abundant. In Ferghana the oilfields are being exploited in four regions: 1, Shar-Su; 2, Maili-Su; 3, Chimionand; 4, Sel-Kokko, but so far the export is fairly limited; in 1914 it amounted to some 2,000,000 puds.

But it is cereals that form the most important product of export from Western Siberia, and 90 per cent. of the population is devoted to agriculture. Agriculture is found chiefly between 60° of N. lat. and 50° of S. lat. Beyond these limits the country is only half agricultural; while fishing, shooting, and cattle-breeding is carried on alongside. Out of some 12 million dess. occupied by cornfields in Asiatic Russia in 1911, some 4½ millions were situated in Western Siberia, 2½ millions in the Steppe country, and 3½ millions in Turkestan. The chief centres of the corn export are Novo-Nikolaevsk, Omsk, Kurgan, Pyetukhovo, Barnaul, and Semipalatinsk. In 1906–10 average early export = 93,014·4 thousand puds. 241 [62] [439]

Closely connected with agriculture is sheep-breeding, which is especially carried on in the Kirghis Steppes. While in European Russia at the outbreak of war for a hundred inhabitants there were only 32 sheep, in Russian Central Asia it amounted to some 200. The area of pasture land in Western Siberia amounted to some six million dess.; in the Steppe country some three million, and in Turkestan half 233

3: Czaplicka E-4 (no date) 1918 RL4 Turkic Peoples
Turkestan RL1

a million. Next to sheep in importance is the breeding of horses and cows. In the cattle-breeding area the butter industry is very successfully carried on, especially in the governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk, and the chief centres of its export are Barnaul, Omsk, and Kurgan. In 1913 the exports equalled 4·9 million puds as against 1·7 million puds in 1903. Closely allied to these industries is the export of live stock, bacon, game, wool, hair, skins and furs. But although they occupy a considerable place, it is the corn which comes first in quantity and cotton first in value among all Central Asiatic products. The pre-war export along the railway shows the following proportion between the various goods: Corn, 35·6 per cent. (of all exported goods); cotton, 4·3 per cent.; butter, 1·5 per cent.; fish, 1·2 per cent.; meat, 1·0 per cent.

In the production of corn Western Siberian ranks first; 7 per cent. of the native population scarcely take any part in this industry; while out of 93 per cent. of European population, 87 per cent. is composed of Great Russians, on whom agriculture chiefly depends. The cattle- and especially sheep-breeding depend to a great extent on the Kirghis and other Turkic tribes, forming 50 per cent. of the population in the Akmolinsk and 85 per cent. in the Semipalatinsk territories. But it is the cotton industry which almost entirely rests upon the native (Sarts and other Turkic tribes) labour.

The cotton industry is closely connected with irrigation, and again the irrigation canals form the most valuable possession of the natives. The canals seem to have been much more numerous in ancient times, and the remnants of them are found even in such barren deserts as Kizyl-Kumakh or Gary-ishek-otran. The native law codes (*shariat* as well as *'ādat*) recognize that the water is common property, which cannot be sold or bought, and that the land belongs to him who irrigates it. To look after the equal use of the irrigation canals, called *aryka*, an elder, called *mirab*, is chosen from among one settlement, and over several *mirabs* an *aryk-*